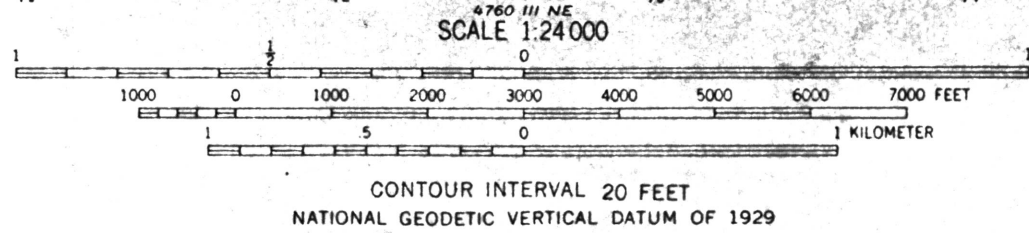
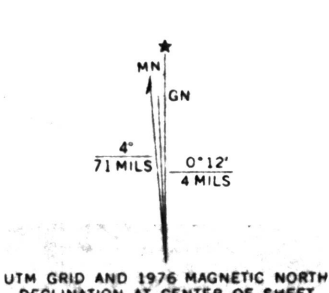


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USCGS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods  
Aerial photographs taken 1956. Field check 1957  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on West Virginia coordinate system,  
south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 17, shown in blue



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Medium-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Unimproved dirt ———

MAMMOTH, W. VA.  
SE 1/4 CLENDENIN 15' QUADRANGLE  
N 36 15 - W 81 15 / 7.5  
1957

Landslides and related features interpreted from aerial photographs:  
1:60,000 SCALE BLACK AND WHITE 1960  
1:125,000 SCALE COLOR INFRARED 1973  
1:60,000 SCALE BLACK AND WHITE 1977

Photointerpretation and field check 1979.  
This map has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with Geological Survey standards and nomenclature.

## LANDSLIDES AND RELATED FEATURES OF THE MAMMOTH, W. VA. QUADRANGLE

by  
GREGORY C. OHLMACHER

U.S. Geological Survey

OPEN FILE MAP 83-80 (C-6)

NOTE  
Information shown is intended as a general guide to ground conditions as of the date of field check. Additional landslides and rockfalls should be anticipated in all map units. The map unit depicts the dominant condition in the area delineated and variations in slope stability may occur at any point in the unit. This map is suitable for general planning purposes and as a supplement to more detailed studies for site selection. The map cannot be used as a substitute for detailed geologic and engineering investigations to establish design and construction criteria of specific sites. Some symbols may not appear on this map because the description is applicable to a series of maps.

MAN-MADE FEATURES	
Strip mines (combination of letter symbols indicates complex formed or more than one type of strip mine)	
sh	bench with high wall
sf	furrowed with high wall
sd	multiple furrows and multiple benches
ss	hilltop removed
sry	reclaimed by grading
sru	reclaimed by secondary use
shr	regraded in part, high wall remains
Coal refuse banks	
r	identified on aerial photographs; not classified in field check
rb	not burnt nor on fire
rbb	burnt
rbd	burning
rbs	sludge
Quarries	
q	quarry site
Gravel pits	
y	site of gravel pit
Slides in man-made features	
af	earth flow in fill
as	earth flow in strip castings
ar	earth flow in coal refuse

**ACTIVE OR RECENTLY ACTIVE LANDSLIDE**  
Complex landslide composed of earthflow, debris slide, earth and rock slump. Identified from historical records, and from scars, debris and other field evidence. Ground extremely unstable, sliding accelerated by excavation, loading and changes in drainage conditions. May include areas with several active slides too small to be shown separately.

**OLD LANDSLIDE**  
Area of extensive hummocky ground caused by earthflow and earth and rock slump. Lacks clear evidence of active sliding. Relatively stable in natural, undisturbed state, generally not affected by small structures properly sited in areas away from the toe of the toe, can be reactivated by extensive, rapid excavation, loading, and changes in ground water and surface water conditions. Area of old landslide probably includes recent ones not identified from field evidence or otherwise documented. Upslope boundary of landslide generally defined by modified scarp, but downslope (toe) may be gradual and not well defined.

**COLLUVIAL SLOPE**  
Valley wall along major streams with slope as steep as 40° (85%), stony, clayey silt soil up to 50 ft. (15 m) thick. Commonly buttressed by a terrace or bench at the toe of the slope, very susceptible to sliding by cutting of toe area, removal of terrace or bench, and overloading; slide commonly activated without apparent cause.

**AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEBRIS FLOWS AND DEBRIS AVALANCHES**  
Primarily shallow, narrow ravines and chutes with accumulation of stony colluvium generally 10 ft. (3 m) or less in thickness; susceptible to rapid movement during intense rainfall. Most ravines and chutes designated show evidence of former debris flows and avalanches. Symbol-a designates historical debris flow or debris avalanche.

**AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROCKFALL**  
Steep, locally vertical, natural and man-made slopes and cliffs, 15 ft. (4.5 m) or more high, formed dominantly of sandstone, limestone, sandy shale, mudstone and claystone. Interbedded mudstone, claystone and shale weather rapidly leaving sandstone and limestone rock faces unsupported.

**SOIL AND ROCK SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDING**  
Soil and rock similar to that involved in landslides elsewhere in map area; primarily areas underlain by claystone, mudstone and shale associated with other rock types. Rock weathers rapidly on exposure forming clayey soil highly susceptible to sliding. Includes covos (U-shaped, shallow valleys) containing thick layers of clayey soil that are very susceptible to sliding where excavation breaks continuity of slope and where overloaded by artificial fill.

**AREAS LEAST PRONE TO LANDSLIDES**  
Map areas in which no patterns or symbols are shown; primarily valley floors, ridge tops and broad benches, modification by excavation and fill may lead to local landslides.

The first four digits of the open file number designate the specific 1:250,000 scale map sheet of which this quadrangle is a part. The last two digits designate the position of the quadrangle in a subdivision of the 1:250,000 scale map based on rows and tiers shown in the diagram to the right. The location of this quadrangle is shown by the black square.

